THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

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TERMS

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☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, AUGUST. 10, 1865. NO. 3.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
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3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
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5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
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Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. PARSONS OF ALABAMA.

EXTRACT.

In the prosecution of the war for the last four years, into which Alabama was precipitated, about 122,000 of her sons have been carried to the field of battle, 35,000 of whom will never return; and it is probable an equal or larger number are permanently injured by wounds or disease while in the service. A very large proportion of our material wealth has been exhausted. Our fields are laid waste, our towns and cities, our railroads and bridges, our schools and colleges, many of our private dwellings and public edifices are in ruins. Silence and desolation reign where once stood the comfortable home which resounded with the joyous laugh of childhood and innocence.

The State has contracted a large war debt during this period, and has on hand, as near as can now be ascertained, about $—— in Confederate Treasury notes, which are utterly worthless, and about $—— in good funds.

Untold sufferings have been and are still endured by thousands of our women and children and the aged and helpless of our land.

There is no longer a slave in Alabama. It is thus made manifest to the world that the right of secession for the purpose of establishing a separate confederacy, based on the idea of African slavery, has been fully and effectually tried, and is a failure.

Yet, amid all the ruin, suffering and death, which have resulted from it, every political right which the State possessed under the Federal Constitution is hers to day with the single exception of that relating to slavery.

The life boat of the Union is still within our reach. The flag which our fathers established, with their blood, among the nations of the earth, still floats at her masthead. On her quarter deck, despite the bullet and dagger of the assassin, still stands a helmsman at his post, surrounded by a crew who, for the most part, with outstretched hands and in cordial tones invite us to come on board and share equally with them the prosperity, the danger and the glory which may fall to the lot of those whose fortunes are united to her.

Friends and fellow-citizens, shall we not do it? There is no other sail in sight. England and France often seemed to be bearing down to our relief, but they have tacked, nay, they have put square about and are now hull down on the distant verge of the ocean. But the ship which our fathers built, has backed her engines and her sail is lying to, ready to receive us. Her commander says come. It is your right. Her crew are looking over her sides ready to lend us a hand. And if they who fell at Lexington and Bunker Hill, at the Cowpens and Yorktown, could speak to us, would they not say "go on board the ship which we built and launched for all of you; brethren, be at peace and dwell together in unity; you have fallen out; you have had a dreadful family quarrel, as children too often have, after the parents are dead and gone who acquired the estate; but be thankful to God that the great principles of civil and religious liberty, of free government and man's capacity to govern himself still survive amid the ruin which you have wrought. You will all be once more integral parts of an empire which contains within itself the elements necessary to secure all of peace, prosperity and happiness which falls to the lot of men and nations. There is not a friend to the principles of government which we bequeathed you, among the kings and despots of the earth. You have had, during all this death struggle, but one real friend in Europe, the Emperor of Russia.

Shall we not heed their advice? In the hope, the belief that we will, it has pleased His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to appoint the undersigned Provisional Governor of Alabama, "for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property;" and the President has made it my duty "to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Alabama to restore said State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence."

The following is a list of the general officers who are to report in North Carolina:

To report for duty to Major General Schofield, commanding department of North Carolina—Maj. Gen. George Cook, Maj. Gen. Kilpatrick, Brig. and Brevet Maj. Gen. T. Rugen, and Brig. Gen. M. D. Harlin.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865 appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hence forward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

☞ The newspapers of the State will publish the above proclamation twice a week till the day of election, and send accounts to this office.

EFFECT OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE AT THE SOUTH—THE COLORED POPULATION TO CONTROL THREE STATES.

Taking the Census of 1860 as a basis, it will be found that in twelve of the Slave States, embracing eight hundred and eighty-six counties, there is in two hundred and forty four of them an excess of negro population!

Alabama contains fifty-two counties, in twenty of which there is an excess of negro population.

Arkansas has fifty five counties, with an excess of negro population in six.

Florida has twenty one counties, with an excess of negro population in six.

Georgia has one hundred and thirty-two counties, with an excess of negro population in forty three.

Louisiana has forty-eight counties, with an excess of negro population in thirty three.

Maryland has twenty-two counties, with an excess of negro population in five.

Mississippi has sixty counties, with an excess of negro population of thirty-one.

North Carolina has eighty-seven counties, with an excess of negro population of twenty.

South Carolina has thirty-five counties, with an excess of negro population in twenty.

Tennessee has seventy-five counties, with an excess of negro population in three.

Texas has one hundred and fifty-one counties, with an excess of negro population in thirteen.

Virginia has one hundred and forty-eight counties, with an excess of negro population in forty four.

This would give the negroes a majority in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. In these three States they could elect six negroes to the United States Senate, and three or four times that number of Representatives to Congress. In all the Southern States they could send negroes to the State Legislatures, and in two hundred and forty-four counties control the local offices. These figures present the universal negro suffrage question in a social aspect. Carry out the scheme of the agitators, and what can prevent the sending of colored representatives to the halls of Congress? These are deductions from the figures of the census of 1860, and the probability is that the excess of black population is greater at the present time than it was five years ago. The war has doubtless swept off a larger number of whites than blacks. Besides, it must be remembered that, to start with, the negroes will have another declared advantage, from the fact that a large class of whites are excluded from the right of suffrage by the exceptions in President Johnson's amnesty proclamation, while, with the negroes, there are no exceptions whatever.—*Wash. Intelligencer.*

Several western officers, who distinguished themselves in the late war, are in Washington tendering their services to the Liberal Government of Mexico, through Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister. They pledge themselves if any encouragement is given, to carry with them 1,000 immigrants each.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. B PELL, Editor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January	$4,00
For one month	1,00
" two months	2,00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

OUR FRIENDS TO WHOM the *Sentinel* has been sent, in town or country, will please inform us at once whether they desire it or not.

Cash can be sent us from the country, by the Railroad Conductors or by the Express.

THE MORAL EFFECT OF CONFISCATION upon the popular feeling and interests of the South, however justly deserved by offenders against the Government, cannot be wholesome and profitable, for various reasons:

1. The confiscation of a man's property after the loss of the best part of his estate, as is the case with nearly all of this class, could not we think make him a better citizen. While he might never raise his hostile arm against the government, he could hardly be expected to love it as a kind, beneficent government. But what would be his feelings and that of his friends and his children after him, towards those who became the purchasers of his property—who perhaps, would obtain his all, for a nominal consideration? Would it tend to the peace and harmony of society? We think not.

2. It would not most likely produce the impression that the Government was strictly just and impartial. Nothing is more common than for men to reason by comparison and contrast. Very many whose course has been exceedingly offensive to the Government are worth nothing comparatively. Would the man who had been punished by confiscation feel that justice had taken place, when he sees others more deeply involved in the guilt, left in the quiet possession of their comfortable homes while he himself was homeless?

3. Its effect would be damaging to the innocent. Every man of means is apt to be surrounded by many who lean upon him. Not only his wife and children, but his poor neighbors, look to him for help; and if he is deprived of his means by the Government, because of his conduct, who is to care for them.

4. It will seriously affect Southern enterprise and recuperation. Already it produces stagnation to enterprise. This might have been the design of the law-makers when the act passed. We were then in a state of war. But now that peace has come is it desirable?

We have conversed with a number of intelligent officers of the Union army, none of whom have believed that the Confiscation law would be enforced. All of them regard it as purely a war measure, adopted to intimidate and embarrass the rebellion, and would be repealed as soon as peace and union were restored. None of those, either officers or privates, who have borne the brunt of the war, and bear honorable marks of their self-sacrifice and fidelity to the Union cause have expressed to us a desire to see the law enforced. On the contrary, they have scouted the idea. That there are persons however, who would rejoice to see the "leading rebels," nay all the rebels stripped of every thing and reduced to abject poverty, we cannot doubt. They are generally, of the class of bitter, violent politicians, both North and South, who gloat over the ruin of those who have offended them, who rejoice at the downfall of "property holders and aristocrats," while they are among the most eager and sharp after making property with which to strut the aristocrat themselves. They are of the *genus*, land-sharks, whose eyes are always skinned for the purpose of skinning others; who prated much during the war about patriotism, loyalty and "the cause," but who took very good care to keep out of the way of danger—mere hangers on to make a good job of it. There may be exceptions, but we speak of them as a class. Such persons deprecate the close of the war, and it is from this class that proceed the misrepresentations of the Southern people in the Northern papers.

The government and the authorities have no sympathy with this feeling. They regret the existence of a state of things in any individual case, which renders necessary the employment of severe and apparently vindictive measures, to maintain the authority of the government. If harsh measures are forced upon them, while they administer them, they deprecate the necessity for them. We are not willing to believe, that the executors of the law of confiscation or any other severe measure, take delight in it.

We are therefore, hopeful, that the people of North Carolina who are obnoxious to the penalties of that law, will not by word or act, precipitate its execution. Heaven knows our people are sufficiently poor to gratify the most inveterate enemy to "property holders and aristocrats."—The confiscation of what is left us would be a punishment but little less than death itself, and in its consequences might be far worse. The government may feel obliged to vindicate its honor and integrity by demanding the sacrifice in some few cases. Let not our people force it to open the last vial of its wrath.

We cannot however conceive that in the condition of our people, so cured of secession and rebellion, so whipped by their temerity, that the execution of the law, would work a good or wholesome influence.

GEN. SHERMAN'S SPEECH, though badly rendered by the meagre report which we give in another column, indicates such a knowledge of the peculiarities of the white and colored races, as could only be obtained by actual residence among them. We not only regard Gen Sherman as a General but a statesman, and his observations upon the characteristics of the black race while he resided in the South, make his suggestions the more valuable.

While the South must understand that the colored race is free and can no more be involved in involuntary servitude, it is equally important for the North to learn, that the governing race in this Republic must be the white race. The attempt to give them social and political elevation co-equal with the whites will only tend to embarrass and defeat the more necessary and desirable promotion of education among them and their proper encouragement to labor and to acquire property. The day has passed when the minds of the colored race should be filled with extravagant fancies of their future social and political elevation. The present calls for work—work, at the right time and the right place.

It is a common remark among the colored people of Raleigh that they have suffered more from the abuse of Union soldiers than they ever did during the whole period of the Rebellion.

The above paragraph is taken from the correspondence of "E. S." of the New York *Tribune*. It is perhaps true that some of the colored people about here have fared badly at the hands of the Union soldiers, but the reason why they have fared worse at their hands than they did before, among their own people, is very obvious. During the war they were universally docile, humble and respectful to all persons. Since the Union soldiers have freed them, some of them have put on airs and have been impertinent even to their deliverers, and in some cases they have paid dearly for it, as they deserved. Excepting when Union soldiers have been out *bummering*, we have heard of no instance of ill-treatment to a well-behaved colored person, by them or any one else. Correspondents from the South at this period, would do well and would merit our commendation, if when they tell the truth, they would tell the *whole truth*.

SUCH FACTS AS THE FOLLOWING are so indicative of the mad spirit which rules the Northern Churches, and especially the M. E. Church North, that we blush to record them. Northern Methodist preachers must be lost to all sense of propriety and courtesy it seems to us, when they will avail themselves of the power of the authorities to take possession of a Baptist Church, and especially one over which so excellent a man as Rev. Mr. Ryland had been pastor for fifteen years. Had a Northern Baptist preacher done this without the expressed wishes and desire of the congregation, it would have been bad enough, but for Methodist preachers to assume the control of a Baptist Church, is too bad. Yet the mad spirit of ultra abolitionism stops at nothing.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* from Richmond thus states the case:

The African church of this city, for fifteen years under the pastoral control of the Rev. Mr. Ryland, has been taken by the authorities, and is now used by ministers of the Methodist Church, North, representing the interests of the few members of the M. E. Church, South, who have not gone over to the M. E. Church, North. The Rev. Mr. Ryland expects to apply to the State to make an effort to get the church again.

"The Governor of Arkansas has written to President Johnson, requesting the revocation of a large number of pardons granted to wealthy rebels of that State."

We clip the above paragraph simply to remark that if the Governor of Arkansas has made such a request of the President as alleged above, he must be a *green* one. When the President has granted a pardon we presume he nor any other power but the pardoned offender can revoke it or make it null. The pardoned person may violate his oath and thus render null his pardon, but the President we judge could not.

The story however, we apprehend is manufactured of the whole cloth, for the same reason that certain parties as in this State are anxious to create the impression that "leading rebels" are still very rebellious. We presume the Governor of Arkansas has made no such request.

North Carolina Feeling.

The pardoned Rebels of North Carolina are more defiant and disloyal than before. The negroes and Union men are the special objects of their hatred, whose protection depends entirely upon the enforcement of the confiscation law, which disarms only the disloyal, who will be beyond the reach of the Federal authorities as soon as the new State Government is inaugurated. It is understood that this element, who hold State securities for upwards of $40,000,000, contracted since the Rebellion for war purposes, will make a strong effort to have the same assumed, by not providing against it in the new Constitution, but leaving it to future legislation. Owing to this unexpected exhibition of disloyalty and vindictive arrogance, the Union men are endeavoring to have the call for a State Convention delayed until after Congress meets. J. P. Ross, who recently received a Federal appointment, says if he had the power he would re-enslave every slave now free. The Hon. Wm. A. Graham, ex-Rebel Senator, who is to be a delegate to the coming State Convention, says that under no circumstances will he consent to the return of North Carolina into the Union if the negro suffrage question is made a condition.

The above is from the *N. Y. Tribune*. There is so much of falsehood in the above, it is hard to detect the truth in it. Gov. Holden and the *Standard* have flatly contradicted most of it. What is said of Gov. Graham is doubtless equally untrue. The attempt to class Gov. Graham or Gov. Vance with secessionists or with any movement which squint at disloyal conduct is too palpably ridiculous to require notice.

From the Standard.

A Letter for the Times.

MY DEAR SIR—The blow which has fallen upon the people of the South is stunning.

The first perceptible effect is their apathy and listlessness. It is a natural and sad result of the prodigious efforts and prodigious failure of the last four years. But from this state the people must rouse themselves. Every man must gird up his loins and stir up his neighbor. North Carolina must be put upon a course of effort and career of prosperity. Our sacrifices and labors have been for the good and glory of the commonwealth. If these cannot be achieved in one way let them be accomplished in another. Here is a State remarkably situated, by God's providence, for extraordinary development. What good thing hath God done for any land and He hath not done it for this? What shall we do?

We must not let the shrewd, skilful, persevering adventurer from other lands crowd us out of the land our fathers bequeathed, and in whose soil we have planted our dead, whose graves give growth to all the sweet fruits of love and patriotism. We must hold and rule the land. We must invite the *help* of the strong, who has brains and brawn and money. But he must not take all and rule all. This he will do and should do, if we utterly fail of our duty.

We are greatly impoverished. Be it so. But we have our lands, a few articles for market, our strength, skill, and *men*, old men of wisdom and young men of power. We must have money; there is almost none in the country. And money makes something else go besides the female quadruped of the proverb.

How shall we get money? *Buy it.* Money must be bought like anything else. We must send out of North Carolina everything we can spare, everything other peoples need, and must bring the money back and circulate it, and thus produce the stimulus which will react for its own increase. Every man ought to be made to feel that it is criminal and foolish to keep our tobacco, cotton, and naval stores in North Carolina. The first of these articles is wanted, and the others absolutely needed abroad. They need cotton; we need money. We have cotton; they have money. It will benefit the whole country to make an exchange. My humble opinion is that you should ship all your cotton immediately.

"No," says a speculator, "I will keep it, it will be higher." Let us see. You have 10,000 lbs. cotton. Suppose it brings you $5,000 in New York to-day. You keep it six, nine, twelve months. Calculate the possible destruction, the probable injury to the cotton. Calculate what you might do in turning over that $5,000 in trade, the profit you can make upon one stock purchased for that money. Will cotton rise to figures which will equal that? Surely not. In six months or nine, with skill and energy, you will have doubled your $5,000.

But reflect upon another thing. There is the huge national debt. Everything now must be taxed. But upon what is the main reliance to be placed? upon the taxation of luxuries? That operation can result only in two things—First, the use of luxuries will rapidly decrease. Second, the revenue will as rapidly diminish. The waters of the revenue must be drawn from fountains which do not fail, because the outflow is constant. What is an unfailing fount of revenue? *The necessaries of life*: of these is *cotton*. Congress well knows that, and there the tax will fall. Suppose 25 cents per lb.—will it be less? be placed on cotton before Christmas, where is the stock you have on hand? Your reply is: as the raw material advances so must the fabric, and I can add the tax to my present price. Can you? and make the additional interest, &c. But may you not be deceived? I wear a cotton shirt. At 50 cents I may indulge in a new garment, but at 100 cents I will say no, I must make this shirt last me longer. In practice has not that been the case? Does it not sometimes seem cheaper to live when articles are higher? And is not this paradox explained by the increased economy under high prices? As my reputation as a prophet will not be seriously damaged by a mistake in this department, I venture to predict that every man in North Carolina who keeps his cotton till next Spring will rue it.

And then consider how much good you can do with this money. I know a number of young men in this State who are honest and skillful in business, but are without capital. I do believe that if I had $50,000, without engaging directly in trade myself, I could make such arrangements as would double my money for me in a year, and start thirty young men in business.

But what shall young men do who have no capital? Well, if your North-Carolina neighbors who have cotton and tobacco will not sell and let you have money or take you in with them, I know that you can go to Baltimore or New York and find shrewd men glad enough to pay you for your brains and time. Rather than that you should be loafing about the streets, idling in front of hotels, wasting your time, acquiring bad habits, while "the Yankees" you have so hated and despised crowd into every place of profit, and work at every mine, and cultivate every field. I would have you woo the Yankee capital, (a maiden most uncoy,) and marry it to North Carolina traders, and build up your own State, by your own energies. I know that thus much of the profit must go to the Northern capitalists. I prefer that it should stay with North Carolina capitalists. But if these will not have it so, you are not to blame. You must not be idle. Whenever man or woman sees you standing apparently idle for the space of five minutes, feel yourselves bound to explain or exculpate,

Let the whole State throw its energies into the work of developing North Carolina by the arts of peace, and God will bless us, and our land shall come to blossom and to bloom like the Garden of the Lord.

"Not slothful in business."
"Fervent in spirit,"
"Serving the Lord."

Can any man find a better motto for us in these times than those words of the holy Apostle?

Very truly your friend,
CHARLES F. DEEMS.

To Mr. N. R. G.

Wade Hampton on Emigration.

To the Editor of the Phœnix:

SIR: Numerous communications have been addressed to me proposing to form a colony to emigrate. * * * My advice to all of my fellow-citizens is, that they should devote their whole energies to the restoration of law and order, the re-establishment of agriculture and commerce, the promotion of education and the rebuilding of our cities and dwellings which have been laid in ashes. To accomplish these objects—the highest that patriotism can conceive—I recommend that all who can do so should take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, so that they may participate in the restoration of civil government to our State. My intention is to pursue the course I recommend to others.

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Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of
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June 27, 1865. 21—3m.

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CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

It is reported that Brevet M. Ames has been transferred from this State to South Carolina. Gentlemen's uniform courtesy and gentlemanly bearing while he has been in this City, have secured the confidence and esteem of all who have formed his acquaintance.

Col. Wm. J. Clark, we are glad to learn, has been paroled, and is on his way home.

We learn that there is a letter in town from Hon. Edward Stanly, written in his usual urgent, earnest style on the situation. We should be glad to see it. The reasons which influenced Mr. Stanly, in the outset of the war, to consent to be Military Governor of North Carolina, were not appreciated at the time, but old friends are in a better position now to understand him.

The annual meeting of the Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, appointed to be held on the second Wednesday in June last, but which was postponed, will be held on the second Wednesday in September, in Christ Church, Raleigh. The punctual attendance of the Clergy and Laity is earnestly requested, as business of importance will probably come before the Council.

THOMAS ATKINSON,
Bishop of the Diocese of North-Carolina.
Charlotte, August 3rd, 1865.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Thursday,	August 24,	Morganton.
Sunday,	" 27,	Salisbury.
Tuesday,	" 29,	Hillsboro'.
Thursday,	" 31,	Chapel Hill.
Sunday,	September 3,	Warrenton.
Tuesday,	" 5,	Henderson.
Wednesday,	" 6,	Williamsboro'.
Friday,	" 8,	Oxford.
Sunday,	" 10,	Louisburg.

Scene in a Sutler's Store.

In steps *Cuffee*, and addressing the merchant, says:

Cuffee. Boss, is you got any nice hats fur to sell?

Sutler. Yes, come in, friend, and let me show you a sample; but first bear in mind I am one of the best and truest friends you have.

Cuffee. Yas saw, I noes you is, and dat de reason I cum to dis place.

Sutler. Well, my friend, you may depend on it I will do what is right by my colored friends. Now, here is a nice Sherman hat; did you ever hear of one?

Cuffee. La, bless you, Boss, I should think I is dat. He's de one dat lifted us of de bondage.

Sutler. Yes, that is so, and you should try and imitate him as much as possible in every particular. The General is a brother of mine, and he told me to sell all our colored friends good bargains. He wears a hat just like this.

Cuffee. La, bless you, Boss, let me take it in my hand. What mout you be pleased to ax for it?

Sutler. Well, as it is to you, I will sell it at five dollars, but that is dirt cheap,—much cheaper than you can find it any where else.

Cuffee. Well, I haint got but five dollars, and I wanted to git some other things; but I is bound to have dat hat, things or no things.

Sutler. Well, let me show you some nice, fancy Sherman shirts; the General wore one of them the whole time he was in the army.

Cuffee. Well, Boss, if I only did have de money I'd never leave dis store till I got one of dem shirts, but is going to work dis week, and when I make a raise, you may be shore of seeing me agin.

Taking the hat and forking over the five dollars, *Cuffee* left the store.

Sutler. What fools they are! I have sold a dozen of those hats at half the price.

The above scene occurred not a thousand miles from this City.

Return of Rev. Dr. Palmer to New Orleans.—Rev. Dr. Palmer, the distinguished Presbyterian minister of New Orleans, who has been absent from that city since its fall, preached there on the 15th instant. The *Times* says:

"He feelingly alluded to the long years of suffering, now so happily closed, and expressed a hope that his own trials and sad experiences would be so far sanctified as to fit him better than ever before for the responsible duties of a gospel minister. He then told how, in the general affliction, the angel of death had visited his household, and he alluded to the sad theme, all hearts were melted and the waters gushed forth as from the smitten rock. As for the dread past, he, for one, was anxious to hide it away in the solemn tomb. Henceforth no word should escape his lips but such as was meet for an humble servant in the temple of his God and King. Wherever called to minister in the land of his birth and of his love, he would emulate the example of Paul the Apostle by preaching Christ and him crucified, and his song should be the song of the angels—'Peace on earth, good will toward men.'"

The Frigate Congress Sunk Again.

Fort Monroe, August 4.—The frigate Congress, as already reported, was raised yesterday morning, and has kept afloat waiting for high water to take her from her bed of sand until five P. M., when the pumps gave out and she again sunk, though in a more favorable position and on higher ground than where she lay before.

As far as can be ascertained, the report that the Rebel General Dick Taylor had been sent here is incorrect.

The steamer Cossack, with the 1st Maine Cavalry, left here for New York to-day, after having remunerated the Sutler at Newport News for the loss sustained by him from the bad behavior of some of the regiment. The loss sustained was much less than first estimated. The amount of damage paid was eighteen thousand dollars. It is proper to say that the officers and most of the men regretted the occurrence very much. Gen. J. P. Cully goes home with this regiment.

Sheridan on the Monroe Doctrine.—At a meeting in New York, a few days since, a letter from Gen. Phil. Sheridan was read. The following is an extract:

"There is no use to beat around the bush in this Mexican matter. We should give a permanent government to that Republic. Our work in crushing the rebellion will not be done till this takes place. The advent of Maximillian was a portion of the rebellion, and his fall should belong to its history. Most of the Mexican soldiers of Maximilian's army would throw down their arms the moment we cross the Rio Grande. The French influence is governed by sheer impudence."

Sherman at Indianapolis—He Addresses the People.

Fellow Soldiers and Fellow-Citizens: I have come to Indianapolis to-day more for the pleasure afforded me in seeing my old comrades than to enunciate words of wisdom to the vast throng present on this occasion, to whom it would be impossible for me to make myself heard. You, my comrades, are accustomed to my gestures, and will recount at your peaceful firesides the tales of the war in which you were engaged. The war is over and we have passed the crisis of our nation's history. We have passed that great crisis which has afflicted all humanity. Other nations have had their civil wars, and now we have had ours, out of which we have come preserved. It is the destiny of man to move forward. "Westward the star of Empire takes its way." When a nation overcomes external danger, it was but little in comparison to overcoming that internal danger that for a time threatened its existence. We have passed through the three great steps of the national ordeal, and have come out stronger than ever. The thought that speedily the time would come when all would stand together on a broad, common, and free ground, was a sufficient recompense for the sacrifices that had been made. We of the military branch have fought the great struggle, and I believe that even our enemies will turn to the nothern soldiers and thank them for preserving the nationality.

The General spoke in high praise of Governor Morton's services, who had never stopped to count quotas, but would have given every man, woman and child, if it had have been necessary, for the Union! He paid a high tribute to the valor and good conduct of Indiana soldiers, and to the State for her efforts in behalf of the Union cause.—Gov. Morton had run over his career, which was also the career of the men under his command. You were sometimes ahead of me as I was in the safest place in the rear. He claimed nothing for himself, except to direct the men in the manner he thought best calculated to destroy our enemies. The men had done the execution. But all this would not have amounted to much had not our friend Grant held the enemy in his grip, while Sherman's army did the hitting.

Now we may return to the walks of civil life, and he claimed for each one of his soldiers that he was a more intelligent man than he was when he went into the army. He had learned lessons not to be found in books. Hereafter you will see that the laws are everywhere obeyed. We must have no more rebellion in this land, and your task will be to see that the laws are obeyed by all, even if some do not approve them, and if they do not you must make them. He hoped that not another life would be shed by the bayonet for two hundred years, and in that time, being a little crowded we might need a war to get rid of some of the surplus population. He did not believe in aiding the cold and sterile territory on our North, or the arid or unproductive on the southwest. We were large enough, and he would not give ten cents an acre for such land.

Soldiers, I am about to close, and remember that I shall never, never accept civil office, and never again draw my sword in anger. I have devoted my life to one profession, and in no other capacity will I ever. His services were always ready upon demand of his country, and until the day of his death it should have them. He accepted the honor for his soldiers, but not for himself. He was simply but one of his brave army. He, like each one, had tried to do his duty. In behalf, therefore, of those regiments of the army present, he returned thanks to the people of Indiana for this grand ovation.

At the conclusion of the General's remarks, nine enthusiastic cheers were given for him.

In reply to interrogations as to his views upon the negro question, General Sherman responded frankly and truly. He was distinctly opposed to any miscellaneous mingling of the races. In his opinion, it was in the order of Providence that the white race should rule. He would not withhold from the negroes any of their natural rights, but was willing to extend to them education, and every privilege necessary to their happiness, but further than this he was not willing to go. He was opposed to conferring upon them the elective franchise, but at the same time he vindicated the right of the government to govern both the white and the black races. He remarked that our government was of a peculiar nature, and that powers were left to the States up to a certain point with which it was not in the province of the general government to interfere. Congress has enough to do without interfering with the local government of the States, and it should not usurp powers which did not rightfully belong to the national government. The President was not the government, Congress was not the government, and the Supreme Court was not the government; but all was subsidiary to the Constitution. He said: military rule, which in time of war was necessary, was a law to itself; but it had been his study, during his military career of the past four years, to be prepared, at the end of the rebellion, to surrender the military to the civil power, and it should not be forgotten that whatever might be done under military rule, all would finally have to pass the abitrament of the Supreme Court, from which there was no appeal. Referring to President Johnson, he said he did not propose to make any suggestions to him in regard to his duty, but he felt confident he would execute his office to the best of his ability. He thought it best to let him alone, and if he desired our advice he would no doubt ask it.

Destructive Fire.—A letter in the Macon *Journal* states that Morris' warehouses in Georgetown, opposite Eufala, Ala., was burned on Saturday, July 15, involving the destruction of fifteen hundred bales of cotton.

The number of divorces in New York have been double the number of last year.

The Southern States.

All the States in the Union are now provided with civil Executives, either elected or appointed. The following shows the seven States which have Provisional Governors, appointed by the President, with the names of the incumbents and the date of appointment:

State.	*Prov. Gov.*	*When Appointed.*
North Carolina,	W. W. Holden,	May 29, 1865.
Mississippi,	W. L. Sharkey,	June 13, 1865.
Georgia,	James Johnson,	June 17, 1865.
Texas,	A. J. Hamilton,	June 17, 1865.
Alabama,	L. E. Parsons,	June 21, 1865.
South Carolina,	B. F. Perry,	June 30, 1865.
Florida,	Wm. Marvin,	June 31, 1865.

Elections have been ordered in the following of these States for the purpose of re-organizing according to the proclamation of the President:

State.	*Time of Election*	*Time of Convention*
Mississippi,	Aug. 7, 1865,	Aug. 14, 1865.
Alabama,	Aug. 31, 1865,	Sept. 10, 1865.
Georgia,	Oct. 4, 1865,	Oct. 25, 1865.
S. Carolina,	Nov. 20, 1865.	

National Intelligencer.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Washington Chronicle of the 5th, states President Johnson's health has so far improved that he entertained the day before a number of visitors who had important business to transact.

The President on Saturday last pardoned Bishop Lynch of Charleston, now in Europe, also Mrs. Sloeum of New Orleans and other ladies. Mrs. S's. estate which had been confiscated, was returned to her on the recommendation of General Butler.

The attempt on the part of negroes to rise and assassinate the whites at Acquia Creek was quelled by a detachment of Lt. Lefeber. One negro had to be shot before they were quieted.

Gen. Lee has declined another tender of a farm made to him in Virginia.

The corn crop in Virginia is spoken of as being very promising.

A white woman was violated at Evansville, Ind., by negroes, who attempted to murder her. The negroes were captured and jailed, but a crowd gathered, broke open the jail and took them out and killed them with clubs and shot. They were afterwards hung up.

The income tax in Washington, this year, exclusive of that paid by Government officials, will be $425,000. Last year it was only $148,000.

Stanton River Bridge, on the Richmond and Danville railroad, has been washed away by the late heavy rains.

The Beulah Baptist Association meets with the church at Greensboro on the 12th inst.

Mr. W. T. Smith of Milton, was cruelly murdered a short time since and his person robbed. A man by the name of Burch, who left about that time, is suspected.

Thomas L. Long, Esq., of Halifax, was severely injured on the 30th ult., by being thrown from his horse.

A bridge to span the Niagara at Buffalo is about to be built. Two millions and a half are pledged for the work. That amount ought to build a bridge of size.

LATEST NEWS.

No Northern papers have been received later than the 5th.

Orders have been issued at Washington to muster out all the white troops that can be dispensed with.

The movements of the friends of Jeff. Davis in New York excite some interest. At their meetings it is said the Government is villified, and that no Yankee will be allowed a foothold in the South. We doubt if such sentiments find any correspondent movement in the South.

The South American States have entered into a treaty of alliance and defense to last fifteen years in view of the French movements in Mexico.

Burglaries are common in Washington city. The police regulations are said to be bad.

Lynch Law in the West.

Terra Haute, Ind., August 4, 1865.—Yesterday a paroled rebel prisoner named Miller, who had induced Mr. Gregory, proprietor of the Spencer House, Louisville, to visit Shelburn, Sullivan county, twenty miles below this city, under pretence of selling him some land, attacked Gregory murderously in the woods near Shelburn, beat him nearly to death, stabbed him several times, and then robbed him of ninety dollars in money and his watch. The people turned out, caught Miller, had him identified by Gregory, and hung him on a tree near the place where the crime was committed. Faint hopes are entertained of Gregory's recovery.

The Policy of Provocation.

The people of the North are not fulfilling their brotherly obligations toward their conquered compatriots of the South. Their action is neither just, generous, nor politic. They exhibit too much of the sentiment "*Væ victis*," which, notwithstanding its Latinity, does not express the Roman policy toward a conquered people; for the Romans, understanding apparently better than we do the secret of profiting politically by their victories in the field, exerted themselves to make friends of their subdued enemies. With us, on the contrary, the establishment of supremacy in arms is used, not for conciliation, but as a provocation to continued antagonism. There seems to exist a puerile desire to make a grand parade of superiority, and to gratify a sectional pride by compelling a discomfited foe to pass under the yoke and to make a daily show of their submission.

We are aware that this arrogance and pride of conquest is not to be attributed to the Northern masses, who are willing and anxious to meet the Southern people as friends and equals. But, although they do not encourage they permit this display of vindictiveness on the part of the faction who hold the reins of power, and they must, therefore, share the opprobrium and the responsibility for any evil that may ensue.

If a stranger should take up one of the Black Republican journals of this city he would certainly not receive the impression, in reading an article upon Southern affairs, that he was upon the soil of a republic. He would never conceive that the language used and the sentiment expressed, emanating from the press of one section of a free country, was directed against the people of another section of the same country. It would be more natural for him to suppose that republicanism extended no further south than the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, and that beyond that the inhabitants were an inferior race, vassals of the North, divested of political and social rights, subject to the caprice of an arbitrary power. Under our rightful form of government the people of the South are entitled to precisely the same privileges of citizenship that we enjoy. Civil war cannot have destroyed their republicanism without destroying ours. Yet they are spoken of as beings moving in a different political sphere, and dependent, even in the management of their local affairs, upon the will of the central authority.—*New York News.*

DIED,

At his residence, in Chatham county, on the 5th inst., after a long and painful illness; Maj. Wm. H. Jones, eldest son of Kimbrough Jones, Esq., of this county.

☞ City papers please copy.

On Tuesday, August 8th, at the Yarborough House, Kate Haywood, infant daughter of Eliza and Major John H. Hope.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

Buying Rates.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since May, 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—Small discount.

N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 30. Lexington, Thomasville, 20. Wadesboro, Commercial, Wilmington, Greensboro Mutual and Commerce 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

	August, 1865.		
Flour—family,	9 50	to	10
Extra Superfine,	9 00	to	9 50
Superfine,	8 50	to	9
Corn—per bushel,	80	to	1
Bacon—per pound,	18	to	22
Lard—per pound,	18	to	20
Butter—per pound,	30	to	40
Chickens—(Spring,)	25	to	35
Eggs—per dozen,	25	to	35
Cheese—retail, per pound,			40
Apples—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
Peaches—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
Potatoes—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
Onions—per bushel,	75	to	1
Beef—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
Fresh Pork—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
Meal—per bushel, (street price),			1
Coffee—per pound, (retail),	45	to	50
Sugar—Crushed, per pound,	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
Peas—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
Fodder—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
Oats—in sheaf,	75	to	1
Hay—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
Tobacco—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
Cotton—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	34
Cotton Yarn—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
Beeswax—per pound,	18	to	20
Rags—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
Lamb—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, per pound,	12½	to	20
Salt—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
Flaxseed—per bushel,	75	to	80
Nails—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
Syrup—(retail) per gallon,			1
Rice—per pound,			20

Bacon, Lard and Flour scarce and in demand.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH
HART & LEWIS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also, a select stock of Family Groceries.

No. 41, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
au 8 3m

A. E. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
22 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

Refer to Rev. W. E. Pell, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—6t pd.

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK, RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of

STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.
Raleigh, June 6, 1865. 22—6m.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY,
THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned ladies having taken charge of this Seminary, formerly under the direction of J. W. Thomas, Esq., desire to announce to the patrons of the School that the Fall Term will begin August 2nd, and close December 20th.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Board,	$50 00
Washing, Extra,	
English Tuition,	15 00
Music,	20 00
Use of Piano,	2 50
Latin, French and German, each,	5 00
Oil Painting,	20 00
Drawing and Water Colors,	10 00
Incidentals,	1 00

Pupils from a distance will be required to board in the Seminary, unless placed under the special care of a relative residing in the place. Each boarder will furnish her own candles, one pair sheets and pillow cases, one window curtain, also her own towels and toilet soap. She will also be required to keep her own wardrobe and room in order, and habits of neatness will be enjoined.

The terms are on a specie basis. If preferable, payment may be made in provisions at market prices or in greenbacks or bank notes at their specie value. Board must be paid in advance.

Mrs. N. S. DAVIS,
Miss T. A. WELFARE,
Miss M. E. CLEWELL.

For further particulars address
Miss M. E. CLEWELL,
Thomasville, N. C.
July 18, 1865. 24—4w.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION WILL OPEN ON WEDnesday, the 19th of July. The terms for Board and Tuition about the same as in 1860, and can be paid in wheat, bacon, or lard at the prices of that year. Payment half in advance.

Boarders furnish lights, towels and one pair of sheets. Apply to E. E. PARHAM, Prest.
July 11, 1865. 23—tf.

CALL ON BRANSON & FARRAR AT their old stand for Books, Stationery, &c. Such goods as are ordered will be obtained if to be had in the United States. They also act as agents for the purchase and sale of such things as may come in their line of business.

Produce, also, will be taken in barter for goods.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
No. 40, Fayetteville Street.
June 22, 1865. 21—tf. Raleigh, N. C.

NEW SCHEDULE.

FROM RALEIGH TO PETERSBURG.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

ON and after Thursday next the Raleigh and Gaston train will leave Raleigh at 8 a. m., and reach Gaston at 12 m.

Petersburg train will leave at 1 p. m., and reach the terminus of the Petersburg road at 5 p. m.

A sufficient number of omnibuses and wagons have been secured to take all the passengers and baggage from the terminus of the Petersburg road to Petersburg.

Leave Petersburg at 4 a. m., reach Gaston at 11 a. m. Leave Gaston at 12 a. m., and reach Raleigh at 7 p. m.

P. A. DUNN, Supt. R. & G. R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP, S'pt. Petersburg R. R.
au 9-tf

U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS.

Morehead City and Goldsboro', and Goldsboro' and Raleigh Lines.

CARS leave New Berne for Raleigh at 11.30 a. m.
For Morehead City at 4.50 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Raleigh for New Berne at 10 a. m.
Leave Morehead City for New Berne 9.20 a. m.

WILMINGTON AND GOLDSBORO' LINE.

Leave Goldsboro' for Wilmington at 3.10 p. m.
Leave Wilmington for Goldsboro' at 4 30 a. m.
au 9 tf J. B. VAN DYNE, Sup't.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	12 o'clk at night.
Arrives at Greensboro'	8,40 " a. m.
" " Salisbury	1,52 " p. m.
" " Charlotte	5,20 " "
Freight train leaves Raleigh	1,10 " "
Arrives at Shops	7 " "
Freight Train lays over at the Shops.	
Mail Train leaves Charlotte	7 o'clk a. m.
Arrives at Salisbury	10,50 " "
" " Greensboro'	3,40 " "
" " Raleigh	11,55 " "
Freight Train leaves Charlotte	6 o'clk p. m.
Arrives at Salisbury	9,55 " "
" " Greensboro'	2,45 " p. m.
" " Raleigh	11 " "

R. WILKES,
au 9-tf Engineer and Superintendent.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen & Abandoned Lands,
Washington, July 12th, 1865.

Circular No. 11.

Instructions to Assistant Commissioners & other Officers.

Each Assistant Commissioner will be careful in the establishment of sub-districts, to have the office of his agent at some point easy of access for the people of the sub-district.

He will have at least one agent, either a citizen, military officer, or enlisted man, in each sub-district. This agent must be thoroughly instructed in his duties. He will be furnished with the proper blanks for contracts, and will institute methods adequate to meet the wants of his district in accordance with the rules of this Bureau. No fixed rates of wages will be prescribed for a district, but in order to regulate fair wages in given individual cases, the agent should have in mind minimum rates for his own guidance. By careful inquiry as to the hire of an able-bodied man when the pay went to the master, he will have an approximate test of the value of labor. He must of course consider the entire change of circumstance, and be sure that the laborer has due protection against avarice and extortion. Wages had better be secured by a lien on the crops or land. Employers are desired to enter into written agreements with employees, setting forth stated wages, or securing an interest in the land or crop, or both. All such agreements will be approved by the nearest agent, and a duplicate filed in his office. In case there should be no agent within reach, the nearest postmaster will forward the duplicate of contracts direct to the Assistant Commissioner for the State.

Attention is especially called to section 4 of the law establishing the Bureau with regard to setting apart land to "every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman," &c., and the same arrangement is recommended, when it can be effected, between private parties. Already many farmers have rented lands to freedmen and refugees. This course is a recognition of the general principle in the law.

In order to enforce the fulfilment of contracts on both contracting parties, the Commissioner of the Bureau lays down no general rule. The Assistant Commissioner must use the privileges and authority he already has. Provost courts, military commissions, local courts, where the freedmen and refugees have equal rights with other people, are open to his use. In the great majority of cases his own arbitrament, or that of his agent, or the settlement by referees, will be sufficient.

No Assistant Commissioner, or agent, is authorized to tolerate compulsory unpaid labor, except for the legal punishment of crime. Suffering may result to some extent, but suffering is preferred to slavery, and is to some degree, the necessary consequence of events. In all actions the officer should never forget that no substitute for slavery, like apprenticeship without proper consent, or peonage, (i. e., either holding the people by debt, or confining them, without consent, to the land by any system,) will be tolerated.

The Assistant Commissioner will designate one or more of his agents to act as the general superintendent of schools (one for each State) for refugees and freedmen. This officer will work as much as possible in conjunction with the State officers who may have school matters in charge. If a general system can be adopted for a State, it is well; but if not, he will at least take cognizance of all that is being done to educate refugees and freedmen, secure proper protection to schools and teachers, promote method and efficiency, correspond with the benevolent agencies which are supplying the field, and aid the Assistant Commissioner in making his required reports.

Surgeon C. W. Horner, Chief Medical officer of the Bureau, will have the general supervision of medical matters connected with refugees and freedmen.

The Assistant Commissioner will instruct their medical officers as they have instructed other officers, to make the medical department self-supporting as far as possible.

All public addresses of a character calculated to create discontent are reprehensible; but the Assistant Commissioner and his agents must explain, by constant recapitulation, the principles, laws, and regulations of the Bureau to all parties concerned. It is recommended to the Assistant Commissioner to draw up in writing a careful summary to be publicly and privately read by agents throughout their respective districts.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General Commissioner.

STAY-LAW.

We extract the following from the *Standard*, as containing important matter to be remembered by the people:

On the 11th of May, 1861, the legislature passed an act, commonly known as the Stay Law; at the term of the supreme court held in June following, some decision was made upon this law, and some interpretation of its provisions was given, so that in September, 1861, the legislature repealed this act, and passed another in its stead.

If now becomes a subject of interest to know which of these laws is in force. The present understanding is, that all acts of the legislature, and all decisions of the supreme court, previous to the 20th of May, 1861, are in full force, and that all acts of the legislature, and all decisions of the supreme court, after that day, have no force or effect whatever, no more than if such act or such decision had never been. Hence it is, that the decision of the supreme court, at June term, 1861, is no decision at all, and hence it is, that the act of the legislature of September, 1861, is no act at all. Therefore, it is manifestly certain that the act of the legislature, ratified May 11th, 1861, is now in existence and is the law of the state.

For two reasons then, no suit for debt can now be brought in North Carolina; one reason is, this law expressly prohibits it, and the other reason is, that our courts are not intended to hear jury causes, hence no suits for debt can be tried in them. This law also, prohibits the collection of debts by warrant, except it be the collection of interest accrued on a note. Interest on a note cognizable by a simple magistrate may be collected; that is all sums under sixty dollars; but interest over that amount cannot be collected, because it is beyond the limit of a magistrate's warrant, and because the courts, having no juries, are incapable of trying such causes.

Executions standing previous to May 11th, 1865, cannot be issued or collected now, because this law forbids such proceeding; and executions on judgments obtained since May 20th, 1861 cannot be collected, because they are no executions at all, and are therefore entirely void—hence no court can issue any execution for debt, and no officer of the court has power to collect one, no matter when it was obtained.

There are other provisions of this law worthy of notice, to the effect that no man can now convey his property by deed of trust, and no man can now force the sale and sacrifice of property conveyed to him in trust; that the statute of limitations does not run against a debt while this law stands, and that no man is entitled to the protection of this law who is endeavoring to convey his property out of the State. As this law is now to be of general use and application in the State, we publish it for the benefit of our readers:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That no execution of *fieri facias* or *venire exponas*, founded upon a judgment in any suit or action of debts and demands due on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, covenants for the payment of money, judgments, accounts, and all other contracts for money, demands or contracts for specific articles other than those upon official bonds or in favor of the State or against non-residents, shall be issued from the passage of this act by any court of record or magistrate, for the sale of property, until otherwise provided by law; nor shall there be any sales under deeds of trust or decrees, unless by the consent of parties interested, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 2. Where such executions have issued and are now in the hands of officers, whether levied or not, the officer having such executions shall return the same to the magistrate or court from whence they issued, without further execution thereof, and executions upon the same judgments shall not issue again until the operation of this act ceases: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to discharge the lien which has already been acquired by taking out such execution.

SEC. 3. There shall be no trials of any cases requiring the intervention of a jury, nor upon warrants before a justice of the peace, in any suit or action for debts or demands due on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, covenants for the payment of money, judgments, accounts and all other contracts for money, demands or contracts for specific articles.

SEC. 4. This act shall not apply to liabilities upon the part of public officers, either to the State, counties, corporations or individuals, nor to State, county or corporation taxes, nor to debts due the State, nor to debts due from non-residents, nor to the annual collection of interest: *Provided*, That no note, bill of acceptance, or other obligation, the consideration of which is any debt or obligation at present existing, shall be held or considered as a debt hereafter contracted.

SEC. 5. The interest which has accrued since the first day of January, A. D., 1860, or which may hereafter accrue upon one bond or promissory note which was payable before the passage of this act, may be collected by action of debt or assumpsit, before any justice of the peace, if the amount of interest sued for be within his jurisdiction, and if not then, in the county or superior court: *Provided, however*, That no warrant or suit shall be brought, except for the interest of one year or more, always making an even number by computing the time from the day when the interest upon such bond or promissory note began to accrue.

SEC. 6. That any person who is about to remove his property out of the State, without the consent of his creditors, shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act.

SEC. 7. That all mortgages and deeds in trust, for the benefit of creditors, hereafter executed, whether registered or not, and all judgments confessed during the continuance of this act shall be utterly void and of no effect.

SEC. 8. The time during which this law is in force shall not be computed in any case where the statute of limitation comes in question.

SEC. 9. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 11th day of May*, 1861.]

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JULY 31, 1865—LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN CIRCULATION

By the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, just published, the following is shown to have been the National debt on the 31st July, 1865.

AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.	
Debt bearing int'rst in coin,	$1,108,662,641 80
Debt bearing interest in lawful money,	1,287,156,545 05
Debt on which interest has ceased,	1,527,120 09
Debt bearing no interest,	357,908 068 90
Total,	$2,775.253,275 8.

To this must be added, to obtain the exact National indebtedness, a large number of unsettled accounts. But even when this is done, great as the public debt will appear, it is nothing when compared with the vast National wealth and resources. To go no further than our own State, we may mention that an eminent practical geologist, who has just returned from a tour through a portion of Piedmont, Virginia, in company with two scientific practical miners, declares that he has discovered gold mines which, if properly worked, would in ten years pay the National debt. As an evidence of the sincerity of this gentleman, it may be stated that he has invested heavily in mining lands in two counties northwest of Richmond, making some of his payments in gold coin and others in currency. The lands just discovered to abound in mineral wealth have never before been considered worth over from five to ten dollars an acre.

From the Secretary's report we also learn that the following figures represent the amount of legal-tender notes in circulation:

One and two years' five per cent. notes,	$39.954.330
United States notes, old issue,	472.603
United States notes, new issue,	432,687.968
Compound interest notes, Act March 3, 1862,	15,000,000
Compound interest notes, Act June 30, 1864,	167,121,470
	$685,236,369

The statement of the public debt, as appears by the returns and Treasury books on the 31st of July, as compared with that made on the 31st of May, two months ago, shows an increase of $122,000,000 during the intervening period; owing in part to the extraordinary sums required to pay the arrearages due to the army; the entire public debt at that time being 2,635,205,753. The amount of legal tender notes now in circulation is $685,236,269, or an increase from the 31st May of $26,075,700.—*Rich. Republic.*

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan, of Iowa
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of In.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Wingfield Scott, of Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, D. C.
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street—Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Maj. Gen. AMES.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. COAN, 48th N. Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capitol—Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD.

Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayetteville Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. A. M. GAROUTTE.

Post Commissary, Office on Nash Square—Capt. E. L. LAWRENCE.

Bureau of Freedmen Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Guion Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel WHITLESEY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel Boyd.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt. JUSTIN HODGE.

Transportation office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.
Jos. S. Cannon, of Perquimans, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Ted R. Caldwell, of Bertie, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.
R. C. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley, of Pasquotank Assistant Secretaries.
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullen, of Wake, Clerks.
Theo. N. Ramsay, of Wake Clerk and Messenger.
Jonathan Worth of Randolph, Treasurer.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.
C. R. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.

THE STAMP ACT.

The reader must not suppose that we are about to repeat the history of the celebrated British Stamp Act which caused such excitement in the Colonies, but as a matter of necessary information, we publish schedule B. of the act of Congress of the United States, imposing a stamp tax, which is now actually in force in all the States. All persons using any of the instruments of writing enumerated below, must before they are available have a stamp attached for which they have paid the tax fixed by law upon said instrument. The stamps are obtained we presume from any of the officers of the Treasury Department of the U. S. now in the State:

SCHEDULE B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—of deeds, exempt
AFFIDAVIT, 5 cents
In suit or legal proceedings, exempt
AGREEMENT OR APPRAISEMENT—for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written, 5 cents
ASSIGNMENTS OR TRANSFERS—of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument,
Of patent right, 5 cents
BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS OR ORDERS, &c—at sight or on demand, 2 cents
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, INLAND—draft or order payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding $100, 5 cents
For every additional hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, 5 cents
BILLS OF LADING of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America, exempt
Or receipts for goods on any foreign ports, 10 cents
BILL OF SALE—or any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed five hundred dollars, 50 cents
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000 $1,00
Exceeding $1,000, for each $500, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents
Of personal property (other than ship or vessel,) 5 cents
BOND—personal, for payment of money, (see Mortgage,)
Official, $1,00
For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1,000 or less, 50 cents
Where the money recoverable exceeds $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof 50 cents
BOND—county, city, and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds and scrip are subject to stamp duty. (See Mortgage,)
Of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cents
CERTIFICATES—of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 2 cents
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding $100 5 cents
Of stock in an incorporated company 25 cents
General. 5 cents
Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public, 5 cents
Of search of records, 5 cents
That certain papers are on file, 5 cents
That certain papers can not be found, 5 cents
Of redemption of land sold for taxes, 5 cents
Of birth, marriage and death, 5 cents
Of qualifications of school teachers, 5 cents
Of profits in an incorporated company for a sum not less than $ 0, and not exceeding $50, 10 cents
Exceeding $50, and not exceeding $1,000 25 cents
Exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof, 25 cents
Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents
CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPT of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 cents
(N B—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of 5 cents)
CHECK, DRAFT OR ORDER for the payment of any sum of money, exceeding $10, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents
CONTRACT—(See Agreement)
Brokers, 10 cents
CONVEYANCE—deeds, instrument or writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed $500, 50 cents
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000, $1,00
For every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 50 cents
ENTRY—of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents
Exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500 in value 50 cents
Exceeding $500 in value, $1.00
For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise, from bonded warehouses, 50 cents
GAUGER'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross, 10 cents
Exceeding 500 gallons, 25 cents
POWER OF ATTORNEY—to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, 25 cents
To vote at election of incorporated company, 10 cents
To receive or collect rent, or lease real estate, $1,00
For any other purpose, 50 cents
PROBATE OF WILL—or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $4,000, $1.00
For every additional $2,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2,000, 50 cents
Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subject to stamp duty of $1,00
PROTEST—upon bill, note check, or draft, 25 cents
PROMISSORY NOTE—(See Bills of Exchange, inland.)
Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note.
RECEIPT—for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding $20, or for the delivery of any property, 2 cents
TRUST DEED—made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage.
Conveying estate thereof, to be stamped as a conveyance
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT—for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding $500 in value, 10 cents
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000, 20 cents
Exceeding $1000 for every additional $1,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 10 cents
For any goods, &c, not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, 25 cents
WRITS AND LEGAL DOCUMENTS—Writ, or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 50 cents
Writ or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is $100, or over, 50 cents
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit, for $100, or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cents
Writ or other process appeals from justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cents
Warrants of distress, when the amount or rent claimed, does not exceed $100, 25 cents
When the amount exceeds $100, 50 cents
INSURANCE—Marine, Inland and Fire.
Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10 10 cents
Exceeding $10 and not exceeding $50, 50 cents
INSURANCE LIFE—when the amount insured do not exceed $1,000, 25 cents
Exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $5,000, 50 cents
Exceeding $5,000, $1,00
LEASE—of lands or tenements, where the rent does not exceed $300 per annum, 50 cents
Exceeding $300, for each additional $200, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $300, 50 cents
Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."
Clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.
MEASURER'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels, 10 cents
Exceeding 1,000 bushels, 25 cents
MORTGAGE—trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500, 50 cents
Exceeding $500, for every additional $500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $500, 50 cents
PAWNERS' CHECKS, 5 cents
PASSAGE TICKET—from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35, 50 cents
Costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50, $1.00
For every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50, $1.00

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing-card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp on. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if used after the 30th of June, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c, in which case, as the original process, serve all require stamps.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original process

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument: that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which the instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed shou'd be made upon the margin, or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, N. C.,
July 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19

NUMEROUS complaints having been made about the reckless manner in which horses are driven through this City, thereby endangering the lives of pedestrians, it is hereby ordered that any soldier or officer found riding faster than a trot or slow gallop shall be immediately arrested and punished.

By order of—
Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD,
47th N. Y. Vols.
3d Commanding Post.
GEO. E. AVENT, Capt. Inf. N. Y. V., Post Adj't.
au 7-tf

Headquarters Post of Raleigh,
July 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 22.

I. MERCHANTS, Sutlers and others are hereby strictly prohibited from selling any Spiritnous Liquors to any person whether officer, soldier or civilian.

II. All persons having any such Liquors in their possession will immediately close their Bar Rooms

III. Those who now have Intoxicating Liquor in their possession will immediately report the fact to the Provost Marshal, who will enter on his books their names and places of business.

IV. The proprietors of billiard rooms and ten-pin alleys are cautioned against allowing enlisted men to lounge about their premises. No enlisted man will be allowed to remain in any place of this kind after dark.

V. There will be no place of business allowed to be kept open on Sunday, except drug stores.

Any one violating this order will be arrested and tried by Military Court.

By order of Lt. Col. J. M. McDonald Comd'g Post.
GEO. E. AVENT,
au 7-tf Capt. 3d N. Y. & Post Adj't.

Headq'rs Department of N. Carolina,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
RALEIGH, N. C., July 18, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER. No. 48.

SUFFICIENT time having elapsed for all those formerly officers in the so called Confederate service to remove all badges, military buttons, braid, cord, or other articles designating rank, as required by good taste and a proper respect for the Government of their country, it is directed that they now remove them.

All persons found with such articles on, five days after the publication of this order at any port, will have the same taken off them by the Provost Marshal (unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the wearers of their ignorance of this order,) and will be detained in arrest for violation of the same. Commanders of Districts will circulate this order at once after receiving it, and cause particular information to be given to all persons known to wear such insignia.

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER:
CLINTON A. CILLEY,
au 7-tf Maj. & Ass't Adj't General.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."
—*Henry Clay.*

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposts, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and issue the Journal, so soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on entirely new type, press, &c, in the highest style of the art.

Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the state to contribute to its columns regularly. In general character, its model will be the "National Intelligencer" in its palmiest days. It will be issued daily, semi weekly and weekly, as the wants of the public demand; and as it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, discussions on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary moral and scientific essays of permanent value, the weekly will be printed in pamphlet octavo form for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way desirable.

The war has demonstrated fully, the strength and power of the Republic to maintain the government established by our fathers, against all attempts to dismember or destroy it; that the Union of these States under one general government still receives the sanction and protection of Almighty God; the absurdity and impracticability of the State right's doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States. We accept these teachings as a solution of the war.

In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral on the one hand nor actiously partizan on the other. Its political axiom will be imbibed from the fountains of conservatism drank at by the illustrious Henry Clay and the fathers of the Republic, and not from the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be agrarian nor aristocratic. It will not labor to bring down or level any one, but to purify and elevate all.

It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and keep alive in our own people the flame of civil liberty, a jealousy for their indefeasible rights as American citizens, and an undying devotion to the Constitution and the laws, as the best means for all time to come, of preserving inviolate the Union of the States.

Finally, "The Sentinel" will strive to contribute to the cultivation of the spirit of mutual kindness, forbearance and confidence among our own people, and the restoration of amity and good feeling among the people of all sections of the Union.

North Carolina and her sister Southern States must be rejuvenated and disenthralled from the incubus of poverty and indolence. Vigor, energy, and enterprise must be revived. Our country has been desolated, our people reduced to poverty, but the desert must again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose—our homes have been made cheerless, but they must again be made the abodes of good cheer, refinement and hospitality.

"The Sentinel" will be just and generous to the negro in his new condition, always opening to him the road to improvement and elevation as the reward of his intelligence, his industry and virtue, yet ever bearing in mind that *our country is the inheritance of the white race.*

Its readers will find "The Sentinel" to be a spirited, reliable and thorough newspaper.

TERMS.

Daily, for six months in advance,	$3 00
Semi-Weekly, for one year,	4 00
do. for six months,	2 00
Weekly, for one year,	3 00

First subscription due after the receipt of the first number.
W. E. PELL, SEN.
Raleigh, June 10, 1865.

☞ Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above two insertions.

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED the necessary permit from the Military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD.

This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provision, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.

Having no party purposes to subserve, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great measures affecting the interests of our people, unwarped by partizan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will please call at our office in the old "Register" building near the Court House, and opposite the Yarboro' House, to give us their names.

TERMS.—Single copies 10 cents; for three months $3 00; for six months $5 00; newsdealers $5 00 per hundred copies. Advertising, one square for each insertion one dollar. A liberal deduction made for advertisements by the month or year.

☞ The first number of the paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.

J. D. HUFHAM,
may 29 tf N. B. GOBB.

The Daily has been temporarily suspended because of the absence of the senior editor. It is issued semi weekly for the present.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED.

THE Proprietors of that long established and popular family journal,

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is entirely devoted to

POLITE LITERATURE.

It is a gem for the fireside, an ornament for the parlor, and an indispensable companion to the housewife and agriculturalist.

It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

TERMS—Subscription one year $5; six months $3.

THE KEY STONE,

OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE.

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography, it will be equal to any publication in the United States.

TERMS—Subscription one year $3.
Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

☞ Newspapers generally will please notice. Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. au 9-tf

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JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.